Brigadier Gar. v. after speaking twice with great applease to the Presso del Sol, answering with his head for the faithful observance of all the promises made to them, has not gone to the Plazuela San Domingo to address the insurgents, who are chiefly thereabours, and to induce them to return to their homes and wait the fallillment of the promises made by the new Government in the name of the Queen. Thus, the man who a few days ago awaited sections of death in the arrest-ward of the military haspital, is now the bare of the day, as Dulse assuredly will be whenever he returns to Madrid, if things go on as at the present motions.

haspital, is now the baro of the day. as Dulse assaredly will be whenever be returns to Madrid, if things go on as at the present moment.

Questier to 3 O'Clock.—I have just seen Garrigo return for the Planucia San Douingo, escorted by some of the statents, variously and imperfectly armed, and by one of heir chiefs. I have been anable as yet to ascertain the result of his speech there, but I hope to ascertain the result of his speech there, but I hope to ascertain the result of his speech there, but I hope to ascertain the result of his speech there, but I hope to ascertain the result of his speech there, but I hope to ascertain the result of his appear I expect from the Plazucia. On hing the Puerta del Sol, he was cheered by the mob. I are respect the aspect of affairs is notably changed, copy even to the sentrice are all withdrawn from the symbol of the sentre and less crowded than in ordiffered. Fear, of course, keeps many within doors, was firing a short time ago between the insurgents the Civil Guards who hold the Plaza Mayor, eng their other devastations, the people committed thich is almost a retribution, after all the harm the has done or tried to do them. They broke into have done or tried to do them. They broke into have done or tried to do them. They broke into have been dispersed, of the Clamor Peblico, was the case of that paper and destroyed the presess. The first hat Corraci, editor of the Clamor Peblico, was the sent of the Deputation that went to the Queen on hance the people. On their return, and as they were endeavoring to tranquilize the people, and induce them to return home. General Cordova, who, it is said, had given his promise to the Junta piedging themselves to keep them quiet, ordered two bataluons to open fire. The insurgents replied as well as they could, but seem to have been dispersed. This occurred in the Galle Mayor. This is the account given to me by a member of the Junta, who was on the spot and in the fire. I cannot give you a detailed account of all that has occurred, for I

LATEST FROM MADRID.

The Junta of Madrid, to whose proclamation the names of both Espartero and O Donnell are attached, has restablished the municipal institutions of 1813. The diplements corps have not at the palace. Madrid, Sara-

diplomatic corps have met at the palace. Madrid, Saragesse, Barcelona and the other towns are tranquil. Blaser has made his escape into Portugal.

Madrid, 24th.—The city, although covered with barricades, is quiet. The Junta distructing the Queen's promise, has resolved to hold its own until the arrival of Espartero and the arming of the National Guard.

O'Donnell was expected on the 21st with the troops of Gen. Blaser, who had joined him.

Madrid, July 22.—Gen. San Mignel is named Minister of War and Iriarte the Military Governor of Madrid. There is a culm to-day, and the appointment of San Mignel is welcomed with acclamation. The Infant Don Fernando, the King's brother, is dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, July 25, 1854. DUBLIN, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

In the United Kingdom there is neither a strong Government nor an Opposition; both dependent, in time of need, upon the small factions, that, like guerillas, fly about and help, sometimes one, sometimes the other. The Opposition dare not undertake the government, there are so many of those who have helped to inflict trifling defeats on the ministry, more anxious to keep them out, than the ministry in. And Disraeli is unlike Peel,—fond of inflicting these petty annoyances.

petty sinnoyances.

And it must be admitted that the ministry have been no monepolies,—have not sought to engress the bonor and glory of settling all matters and leaving nothing for their successors. They have shelved the Reform of the K. form bill, which, we thought, it was doubtful whether they were more anxious to stay in office. ful whether they were more anxious to stay in office in order to carry it for the people of England, or the people of England more anxious to keep them in office that it night be carried. And they have shelved the Land bills, for which all Ireland was in commotion for a couple of years, and for enabling them to carry which, the larger part of the Brigade joined them, to the breaking up of that once formidable body. Yet it is astonishing with what meek resignation they bear these, which, doubtless, are mighty dissappointments.

these, which, doubtless, are mighty dissappointments. This, in reference to the Commons.

The Lords have been equally self-denying. They had the subject of Irish National Education before them—or rather a Committee of them—or the greater part of the session; and the evidence, from the number of persons examined and the length of the examination, will form one of the largest blue-books ever presented to Parliament. But they have not prefixed any report, or accommanied it with any recommends. any report, or accompanied it with any recommenda-tions. It is understood that the supporters of the Government on the Committee were for recommend-ing the continuance of the system as at present admin-istered; that others, headed by the Earl of Egliuton the late Lord Lieutenaut, were for a recurrence to the state in which it was before the resignation of Arch-bishop Whately, Baron Greene, and the late Chancel-lor Blackburne. Cased by the removal of the Scripture Extracts and Lessons on Christianity from the books of common instruction; and others, with the Earl of Derby, would have all future "non-vested" Earl of Derby, would have all future "non-vested" achools—i. e., schools not built by aid from the funds of the Board, and so not vested in the Board as Trustees—at liberty to make their own regulations as to religious instruction. This last would have brought in the Church Education schools, which require the daily reading of the Bible as a part of the united education. But then it would have equally made it allowable for Roman Catholics and all other sects to insert their books of religious instruction or made it allowable for Roman Catholics and all other sects to insert their books of religious instruction, or catchisms, as a necessary part of the common and or-dinary education; and so drive all the children but these of one creed out of the schools. So the evidence

But the earl of Clancarty has given notice—but without naming the day, so that it will stand over for next session—to move for a commission to inquire whether the system is carried on according to the plan whether it is succeeding in preposed at its formation—whether it is succeeding in uniting the children of different creeds in its schools— to what extent the clergy of the different religious professions cooperate—how far the middle and upper classes avail themselves of the system, and help in elasses avail themselves of the system, and help in carrying it out—its practical results, on the knowl-edge, social habits, morals and religion of the people—whether it would not be possible to extend its bene-fits to the very lowest classes, for whom the "Ragged "Schools" are now instituted—and especially whether it is not possible so to modify it, as to comply with the prayer of the Archbishop of Canterbury and above 5,600 of the English clergy, that the benefits of it may

clergy.

But the skirmishing has not been confined to Parlia-But the skirmishing has not been confined to Parlia-ment. The Church is become militant—waging an in-ternal warfare to an unparalleled extent. The Ro-manizers—as the Evangelicals call the Puseyite or Tractarian sect, having got the car of the more fash-ionable traveled class, whose eyes and ears are not an-noyed—rather pleased and gratified—by having the church service assimilated to that of Roman Catholic noyed—rather pleased and gratified—by having the church service assimilated to that of Roman Catholic countries—take high ground; and as the object of the English Reformers was to throw off as little as was consistent with the old forms, they can get lots of old canons and rubrical laws to support their revived obsolute observances.

lete observances.
On the other hand, the Evangelicals have held a On the other hand, the Evangelicals have held a meeting, at the Hanover-square rooms, and pledged themselves to go to any expense in supporting church-wardens and others who may try to put down these "innovations" in the Courts. As the scene of these is in the more fashionable quarters of London, and the vicinity, the war of Belgravin divides public interest with that on the Danube, where, by the way, I see they are already preparing their winter quarters. So that are already preparing their winter quarters, so that fight or no fight, they will be in no hurry to leave.

fight or no fight, they will be in no hurry to leave.

Meantime the Bishops—it is nearly time—have begun to see the necessity for adopting the services of the church, and her agencies, to the condition and wants of the population. A report has been presented to Convocation, and which is to be, by the Queen's permission, laid before Parliament, recommending the shortening of some of the church services, that they may be performed at different times, and several alterations in them, and the employment of agency alterations in them, and the employment of agency to meet the wants of the population, especially in the densely peopled manufacturing towns. The Roman Catholic Church has an endless and unlimited set of sgencies, male and female, for carrying religious in-truction and ministrations, which the clergy cannot swartake, to the homes of the people; and the Anglican clergy begin to think it full time that they had some-

thing of the same sort.

In Ireland, there is much of this Agency, Missionaries, Scripture-readers, Catechists, but their labors are directed to the Roman Catholics. This, of course, the biasts do not like—warn the people against them from the altars, and they are often insulted and ill-treated by fallows who rejoice in the opportunity, though they are often made to pay for it by the law. But, in Eng-

land, there is a wide field, and a legitimate one, the

judicious cultivation of which neight be productive of the happiest, social and meral results. The prospect of an abundant harvest in Ireland, the The prospect of an abundant harvest in Ireland, the improved condition of the country, the extension of commerce and manufactures, and facilities for both in railways and harbor improvements, the dimination of pauperism and thining of the poorhouses, the increase of marriages and the like, fill the papers with congratulations that the country is rising. Now and again, as a phenomenen, we meet with one who "refuses to "be comforted" and "does well to be angry," just to make the universal consent the more striking.

as a precomenen, we meet with one who refuses to "be comforted" and "does well to be augry," just to make the universal consent the more striking.

Father Newman, in The Catholic University Gazette, takes quite a different view of the matter. He sees the country growing prosperous, admires the sums expended on splendid chapels and priests houses, contrasts the present—with its schools and colleges vieing in magnificence with state erections—with the past of poverty and persecution, glories in the wealth that, derived from prosperous trade, has purchased from the old bankrupt nobility so much of the land and placed it in the bands of a middle-class proprietary, looks with delighted eyes on princely mansions, turned, by a liberal charity, into public, literary, industrial or benevolent institutions, and then concludes that Ireland is in a condition to support a Catholic university with funds and pupils.

a condition to support a Catholic university with funds and pupils.

An unprejudiced observer, too, will mark the utter absence—at the assizes now being held—of the crimes of the olden time; and even the quarrels arising from religious excitement and animosity, are disappearing. The Poor-law Guardians, indeed, in a few Unions, occasionally have a squabble about some deserted or-phan, whether it is to be registered a Protestant or a keynan Catholic and columns of the newspapers are phan, whether it is to be registered a Protestant or a Koman Catholic, and columns of the newspapers are filled with the discussion. Nor can our controversialists agree whether Protestantism is subverting the old religion in these parts where it has, for long, reigned paramount. The Tuam Herald says there are no Protestants in the poor-house. The Protestant clergyman, Mr. Fowler, says that it is because they were so persecuted and ill-treated that they had to take them out and provide for them otherwise. Mr. Bright says, in Parliament, that the so-called reformation in the west is dying out—no new churches are required—even Achill is done away with—and therefore Mr. Sergeant Shee's proposition for curtailing the Establishment is reasonable. To this the Rev. Edward Nangle answers, Achill has two flourishing churches, many well filled schools, and a third is about being consecrated, which will be equally well filled with converts.

But with controversy, and the sparring it creates, the people are becoming educated: employment, paid for, gives comfort and peace: the resources of the country are called into play, and the change for the better is noticed by all. Dreams of war and nationality have ceased to delude any one; the struggle is for equality of government, privilege, expenditure for improvement, and rights in all respects with Scotland and England—not disruption.

debate took place in the Houses of Lords and Commons on the Queen's message soliciting a vote of credit to carry

on the Queen's message soliciting a vote of credit to carry on the wer. The following is the message:

"Victorial Recars: Her Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense which may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of Rassia, relies on the affection of the House of Lords [and Commons] for their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary for making provision accordingly.

In the House of Lords an affirmative address was formared to Lords an efficient value Russell stated

agreed to. In the Commons Lord John Russell stated that a present vote of three millions of pounds stelling (£3,096,000) was required. Lord Dudley Stuart moved that the Chairman report progress, but eventually with-drew his motion on the understanding that he would re-new the discussion on the Committee's report, and would move an address against the prorogation of Parliament. The vote was then agreed to.

The Bermondsey has brought 17,324 ounces of gold from Geolog; and the Pointiers about 16,000 ounces.

The distinguished cavalry regiment the Scots Grays, was emlarked on the screw steamer Himmalaya, at Liverpeol, and would seil on Wednesday, the 26th, direct for Varna, at which place it was expected they would be disembarked in tweive days. The Himmalaya has just been purchased by the British Government for £140,000 steptor.

The U. S. sleop-of-war Proble. Commander Thomas T. Craven, from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Spithead, on the 22d. From Spithead the Preble would go to Cherbourg

of Parliament. We copy in addition, from The London Times, the following report of the passage between Mr.

of Parliament. We copy in addition, from The London Times, the following report of the passage between Mr. Disraeli—Though to night we have not been able, prohably, to advance much in attaining the object which the country generally approves of—that of Parliament meeting as the end of autumn—yet to-night has not been an insignificant night in our deliberation; it has been pregnant with important revelations on the part of the ministers. [Hear, hear.] Though we have not had a promise that the nobic lord or his colleagues will summon Parliament at an earlier period than usual—though the noble lord who has just addressed us has not been successful in the motion he proposed—yet we have had to-night from the leader of the House, the organ of Her Majesty's Government in this House, a distinct announcement of the definite objects and purposes of the war. I will not dwell on that subject at present. I have expressed my opinion on it, and I am not ashamed to say that I still adhere to that opinion. I think the cause of this war has been the discordant materials of the Government. [Hear, hear.] I think that this war has been caused by a Coalition Government. [Cheers.] I believe there is no opinion that is more generally accepted than that. I know very well you may say, the war has been produced by the ambition, and the aggressive action of Russia, but the action and ambition of Russia night have been checked without war—its aggressive action might have been checked without war—its aggressive action with the policy of the Government, (Cheers.] You might have been restrained without war—its aggressive action of the restrained without war—its aggressive action of restrained without the country in this war. [Hear.] I am not stating this as my individual opinion—I am stating it as an answer to those who maintain that it is not the policy of the Government, created by the individual elements of the Government, that has occasioned this war. However, it is not hoesessay for us to refer too much to the cause of the war. I am sure

Craven, from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Spithead, on the 22d. From Spithead the Preble would go to Cherbourg and Brest, and thence home.

J. R. Hing, London, has discovered another new plans. It is like a star of the tenth magnitude, and situated almost exactly upon the coliptic, about midway between two stars of fifth magnitude—59 and 37 of Hamsteed in Capricanus.—Was first seen 11:-85 mean time, night of 22.

An order has been issued that British soldiers in the East shell wear mustaches, and if they please, beard.

Sir George Grey, Governor of New-Zealand, is appointed Governor of New-Zealand, is appointed Governor of Remanda, and Henry Duppe Labenchere is appointed unpaid attache to the British Legation at Washington.

Father Matthew, using in poor health, has been offered a free passes, from Liverpool to Madeira, by the owners of the Brazilian line of steamers.

Intelligence has been received at London that the first partical of the great Mediceranean submarine telegraph from Spezzia, in Friedment, to Cape Corso, in Corsica, a distance of about 100 miles, has been successfully laid down, as well as the communication across the Straits of Bonifaccio, a distance of about ten miles, from Corsica to the icland of Sardinia. It is also understood that the contractors, Messrs, Tupper & Carr, are nearly ready with the remaining 150 miles of cable to connect Cape Spartivento, the southern point of Sardinia, with the African coast, where it will join the Algerian lines.

The WAR DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

now find that this statement, this dennitive statement of the policy of the Government is mere illusion, [lagidor,] and if this be so, I have now a right to ask the noble lord. What is your policy, if you have a policy [Loud cheers from the Opposition benches] Now, Sir, I have had some experience in this House, and I see many gentlemen-who have had more experience than myself. Very strange-scenes have occurred here, and very startling speeches-have been made; but this I do say in all sincersty that

have been made; but this I do say it an isolerly, in in all my parliamentary experience nothing has occurre so remarkable as this imaginary speech of the Lord Pre-dent of the Council; [hear,] it has occasioned a debate six hours; has satisfied the Hours and is to eatisfy it country; and yet we now find, exactly at midnight, that has never been made. [Cheers and laughter.] But this all? The noble lord told us that he was not on conclusing for the Cabinet—and he was yery careful in it.

want of information, this perplexing hestati in and un-tainty, but it appears to me first there in ver was a per-in which we were involved in perplexity, in whi-the policy of the Government was more closed or in which our prospects were more visionary and time attige than at present. When the House and thus you after a painful actium, which I am sere all most resolu-when the first Parliamentary expression resocing pub-opation was made, when we dwell on the vacchational infinity of purpose, and the impulses of a more suspicial character, how were we use? The Government took first expectuality on the debate on the Queen's speech

to the tone of the hoble lord's speech, and the dis-tinct manner in which he detailed the purposes and objects of the Government as to the conduct of the war; and not only was this satisfactory, but it was more than satisfactory, and more than they had ex-pected to hear, though after a discussion of the question for six hours we now find that the noble lord nover made this important declaration. I "Hear, and laughter.] We now find that this statement, this definitive statement of THE WAR DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Our London correspondent gives above an analysis of the debates on the three million grant in both Houses of

has never been made. (Cheers and laughter.) But is this all? The noble lord told us that he was not only speaking for the Cabinet—and he was very careful in informing us that he was speaking for the Cabinet, and frequently in the course of the evening astonished members have asked whether he was speaking for the Cabinet, for they could hardly trust their ears—but during the whole of the debate the toble lord said that he not only made this statement by the authority of the named Cabinet, but he also informed the House and the country that he had reason to believe that the French Government entirely agreed with her Majesty's Ministers in the resolution to achieve the same purposes and to attain the same terms. Is that an imaginary statement too! The noble Lord did not then make that statement with reference to the feeling of the French Government [Lord John Russell was here understood to dissent from this.] But that, my lord, depends on your previous sentence, "Hear, and laughter.] I do not intend to descend to cross-examination, but if the noble lord admins the proceeding with reference to the French Government, he must admit the former statement also, as i that he must have been dreaming when he made it, instead of my having done so when I referred to it. But there is no end to the mystification in which the House finds thesi this with reference to the speech which it a Lord President never had a vear and a half of doubt and perplexity we have never in preceding years had such a continued period of perplexity as that in which the public mind has been in as to the policy the Government has been purposity we have never in preceding years had such a continued period of perplexity as that in which the public mind has been in as to the policy the Government has been purposity with reference to Turkey and Russia, and as to the causes and objects of this war. We have how arrived at the end of the session, and I understand that it was amounced that we were tonight to receive fall compensator for this observity, this w those who maintain that it is not the policy of the Government, created by the individual elements of the Government, that has occasioned this war. However, it is not necessary for us to refer too much to the cause of the war. I am sure I have refrained from even alluding to the conduct of the war. So long as the Government appealed to the confidence of Parliament to conduct the war in which they had recommended the Sovereign to engage, I felt it my duty to extend on that subject to the Government no niggard confidence. [Huar.] I agreed to every vote which they selved, and avoided crificism in any part of their conduct with respect to the war which might seen to be prejudicial. I hardly know any subject from which the House of Commons should so religiously refrain as from criticism on the conduct of the commanders of an expedition. [Hear, hear.] I know well that under any circumstances, the commencement of a war like this must be subject to many accidents which the greatest foresight, the amplest resources, and the greatest prudence and discretion would not prevent. I am sure that after sitting here six months and, speaking of the cause of the war, which we had a legitimate right to do, no one can accuse any gentleman on this side of the house with obstructing by criticism the course of the war. [Hear, hear.] We, of course, have formed our opinions, and we reserve to ourselves the right to give expression to those opinions when a proper time for doing so shall arrive. I only observe, that the opinions of Parliament have not been marked by criticism; and no words shall escape my lips or those, I believe, of any gentleman on this side of the house that could allow an Administration to say, in case of consequences of a disastrous kind, that it was the factions criticism of the Opposition that prevented them obtaining that support from the people and inspiring that spirit in the commanders that we so necessary to success. But, though we have go? we opinions as to the cause of the war, and though we have go? we opin is firmity of purpose, and the impulses of a more angleting character, how were we used. The Government took the first opportunity on the debate on the Queen's Speech of very early in the session, for having the case stated in this House by the gravest and weightnest member of the Cagnet—the First Lord of the Aumanity discrimer—and what did he say! With all the specious palver which he has, he admitted all these accusations, and the jactice of the grounds of complaint made by the country, he said: There has been delay and much that appears unsatisfactory, but we have gained a great object by this delay—we have gained the cooperation of the German powers. [Hear.] That was the statement of the right homorable gentleman six months ago. Well, for six months we have been kept in the same doubt with respect to the cooperation of the German powers, and I myself and those who are well informed, have of late had but faint hopes of a fortunate issue in this respect. There was, as the committee had understood the noble lord, the clear intention to distroy Sevastopol, and to redistribute the territories of Russia and the announcement of this intention appeared to the member for the West Riding of the greatest importance, of the most alarming significance, seeing that the whole policy of the German powers is based on the principle—however you may mitigate the stipulations of treaties in other respect—that the territories of

where the contract of the Cabbar. (Here bere! I realwards)
the check held may, that the Hanse should marked and the contract of the contract o

and this latter all, is some satisfaction to the people of Ergland. We have not, then a divided Cabinet. Ihear, there, the resion at lest closes upon Ministers in unisan on this subject: and so far as conducting the war with small purposes go, so far as having from great objects of policy mean and ir significant results, the Government, the Coalitien Government appear to be manimous. [Lunght ter, and crises of "Hear, here.]

Lord Palmerston, after some playful remarks upon the speech of Mr. Disraeli, said Lord J. Rassell, speaking as the ergan of the Government had declared that the objects of the war were the independence of Turkey and the recurity of Europe, and he Lord Palmerston, thought the two great powers of Europe, unassisted, would be able to necomplish a pence that would satisfy the conditions on the studies of the great powers of Europe, unassisted, would be incomplished the felt assured that the Branch of the World and Addresses by the Rev. J. Lansing Burrows of Party.

V. Taesday, 10 A. M.—Annual Sermon before the "New-York Cay."

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tion. He had sever said that the first made any retracta-tion. He had sever said that the Crimea was to be occu-pied. What he had said was that he did not think Rus-sis would be allowed to maintain a position at Sevastopol with a raval force measing Turkey.

The Emperor and Empress had arrived at the baths of Breath. At Bordenex, and elsewhere on the route, they were received with the warness are launations.

Parts Tuesday.—A considerable full has taken place in the first the markets for Corn, and the yield was expected to the markets for Corn, and the yield was expected. Cornell BLUFF CITY, Iowa, July 22, 1854. to be one-fourth more than the average. At the Bourse the furds closed 70.05 and 974.

Cholera is raping at Marseilles. One bundred and

twenty deaths are reported daily. Many of the inhabitants have fiel from the city. At Nancy it is used very

violent.
A Russian slip named Orion, sailing under Tuscan colors, was captured off Leghorn on the 19th inst., by the French steem sloop Averne, and taken into Tudlon.
The mother of Ledru Koliin was buried in Paris on the

The severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Bayeges at \$1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th.

ITALY.

INSURRECTION IN PARMA. It is telegraphed from Vienna, Sunday, 27d, that an in-surrection has broken out in Parma. The inhabitants fired

surrection has broken out in Parma. The inhabitants ared from the roots and vindows. Austrian troops will perhaps enter the Duchy and occupy the indictary posts.

A peniphlet of Marxini's on Sardinian affairs is at present excusining secretly in Sardinian and Lombardy.

It is stated in a letter from Napies of July 12, but surely cannot be true, that the seeds of official dispatches to the American and English Embassies are regularly tampered with by the agents of the Nespolltan Government. The letter and that they are afraid to meddle with the letters of France.

EGYPT.

Vienes, Menday, - Abbus Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, died very suddenly at Benda during the night of the 15th inst., from a fit of apoplexy. Said Pasha, eldest son of Mehemet Pasha, has succeeded to the reins of government, and has received the congratulations of all the foreign Consuls upon his seccession to the throne.

[Second Edition of The Morning Herald.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.
THESTE, Monday, July 24.—The Hombay steamer, from Alexandria on the 46th, has arrived. The Indian thail brought advices from Calcutta to June 14, Madras, May 31, Canton. thaif brought advices from Calcutta to June 14; Madras, June 10; Bombay, June 10; Suanghai, May 31; Canton, June 3; Hong-Kong, June 6; Sydney, May 25; Melbourne, May 25; and Adelaude, June 2. The Douro, steamer, with the 6 hum mal of the crid May, was lost on the 26th May. The passengers, mails parcels, and cargo were enved, and process to England by this opportunity. Exchange at Cacutta, 274, at Canton, 5; and at Shanghai, 675.

Robert Makin & Son's Circular.

The work's supply of foreign produce into this pert farmishes a tierm quantity of works and librar cons, chieff from the function of more related to the pert farmishes a tierm quantity hard Ploton into thong arrivals from Canada, a consideration, and we have much nearly 10,000 sects of Spanish Floors consideration, in the locality, with the exception of one or two light breaks, has continued most foreign for the country, he same recountry and its foreign and the Country.

The weather, in the locality, with the exception of one or two The weather, in the locality, with the exception of one or two eligits levels, has continued most forecastle for the country, the same selection to the forecast of the exception of one or two eligits levels, has continued most forecastle for the country, the same seconds reach the forecast of the exception of the Coast trade, under such that the continues and the permanent of consumers in the determination to purchase so named an interval of continues to the exception. The desilies however, he maintains of the exception. The desilies however has an interval of the continues of partial important in the value of Floors, but to make programs in any quantity holders have again to the necessitated to give you, and save to a fair when every these effects of the same time. While the local trade is not the save to the save the save time. While the third is the save time. While the third is the save time. While the third is the save time of the mortings a speed many While the partial water present for sale exceptings, and the save to the save time that of the desire of the material of the desire of the material of the desired of the save time that of the desired of the save time that of the desired of the save trade that it is defined to except the desired of the save to the trade of the save of the save of the save of the day of the save of the save of the day of the save of the s

Banter it de boet. Breus le P ar cheaper, opon a very ce-

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Attentie; Liverpoor, Torestev Jaje 25 1154.
Since on bot there has been a fair, steady demand for Corrow at mere, as quotation the sales for the three days being 19,000 bales, with 4 few to experience and specialties for the property of the greatest and specialties. The continued fine when has greatly improved the prospects of the greating crops, and the Gorn market has again declined it is based. Fine, is \$\text{P}\$ had and Indian Conx 2,6 \$\text{P}\$ quarter. Weethern \$\text{Q}_{1,0}\$ with wheat \$\text{V}\$ to \$\text{D}\$, and the Gorn \$\text{Q}_{1,0}\$ with and Caraba 28,60 \$\text{Q}_{1,0}\$ with wheat \$\text{V}\$ to \$\text{D}\$, it is \$\text{D}\$ to \$\text{D}\$. Soliton for the \$\text{D}\$ to \$\text{D}\$ is \$\text{D}\$ to \$\text{D}\$. Soliton for \$\text{D}\$ to \$\text{D}\$ is \$\text{D}\$ to \$\text{D}\$ in \$\text{D}\$ to \$\text

James McHenry choices Bacon without improvement. The quality of Pean new arriving is mention to the market. Here is good request at full rates. Succeptions wanted. CHENNE sells brighty. Land strady at 52, with buyers at M. Tallow rather causer. MANCHISTER.—Prices steady. Flux weather is acting favorably on market.

London Market.

Published Triographic report of crossing July 25.

Foreign Scuars in fair inquiry. Corrent plantation, in here request, and if cheaper, naive Cepton 41,848.). The in pool do
grand, distance Concent life 4 ht. Ruce Audi. Tallow measure at
\$2.500. \$1.000 ft. \$2.000 ft.

Andover Theological Seminary were continued through Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week with addressed the Alumni. At the conclusion of his discourse the Alumni meeting was held, and the Secretary road brist notices of the following Alumai who have died

during the year: Jonathan Bigelow of the class of 1820. Preserved Smith, N. H., of the class of 1831. Semuel Washburn, Maine, of the class of 1832, Jared Reed, Connection, of the class of 1832. Louis Dwight, Massachusetts, of the class of 1819. J. F. Clark, New-Jersey, of the class of 1811.

J. M. Koland of the class of 1829.

J. D. Lewis, Massachusetts, of the class of 1802.

The youngest of the above was 45 years of age, the Frencher, and Dr. A. D. Smith of New-York substitute.

The Porter Electorical Society was addressed by Prof.

George J. Choise of Brown University.

In the evening orations were pronounced before the Societies by Wm. F. Avery of Conway, Mass., J. F. Pettibone of Rockton, Ill., and James P. Kimball of Oakham, Mass. J. Eames Rankin of Chester, Vt., gave

a poem. The productions were all well received.

The triennial catalogue of the Seminary is published his year. The total are 1,177, deceased 234, foreign missionsries 100, ministers and missionaries west of the State New-York 170, presidents and professors of Colleges 18. In the graduating class there are 19; in the two remaining classes 32 to 29 respectively.

present year is soon to take place, as will be seen by the

following programme of exercises:

1. We due stop, with to Monday, 14th, M.—Examination of classes on the studies of the previous year.

11. Sunday, 13th, 7; P. M.—Sermon before the "Society for Inquiry," by the Rev. William Dean, D. D., of Chica.

of Buffelo. Peem, by Augustine Duganne, Esq., of Now-York Cay.

V. Taesday. 10 A. M.—Annual Sermon before the New-York Baptist Education Society, by the Rev. J. Laising Burrows of Philadelphia. 2 P. M.—Reports of the Board and Addresses by the Rev. D. G. Corey of Utea, the Rev. H. Miller of Meriden, Conn., and the Rev. W. K. Brocks of Perry.

VI 7j F. M.—Discourse before the "Association of "Alamid and Friends." by the Rev. G. R. Bliss, Professor of Greek in the University of Lewisburg, Penn. Vil. Wednesday, 10 A. M.—Commencement of Madison University. Address to the Graduating Class, by the President S. W. Taylor, L.L. D.

VIII. 7j P. M.—Conference of Alumni and Friends.

IX. Thursday, 10 A. M.—Asmiversary of the Theological Seminary. Inaugural Address, by the Rev. E. Dodge, Prefessor of Biblical Interpretation and Criticism. Address to the Class, by the senior Theological Professor.

X. 2 P. M.—Public meeting in behalf of the Home Missions, under the direction of the Secretaries of the A. B. H. M. Society.

The coming Anniversaries will be an occasion of peculiar interest on several accounts, and the friends of the Lexicition and the public meeting in the Control of the Lexicity in the Control of the Control of the Lexicity in the Control of the Control of the Lexicity in the Control of the Control of the Lexicity in the Control of the Control of the Control of the Lexicity in the Control of the Contro

liar interest on several accounts, and the friends of the Institution and the public generally are cordially invited to be present. GEO, W. EXTON,) Committee

P. B. SPEAR, of E. S. GALLUP, Arrangements.

COUNCIL BLUFF CITY, Iowa, July 22, 1854.

I observe in The Weekly Tribune of July 1 an article on Nebraska, its geography and natural capabilities, in which there are some great errors, (inadvertent, perhaps, but none the less calculated to mislead the emigrant.) The writer of this has traveled considerably in Nebraska in the past two months, and now resides upon its border, and therefore speaks from its own knowledge.

Your correspondent says: "Above Council Bluffs, "deposite Kanesville Iowa, the bluffs on both sides

deposite Kanesville, Iowa, the bluffs on both sides "recede, and there is little or no timber, save only bunches of cotton-wood." Now the facts are that Council Bluffs is about twenty-five nules above Kanesville, and is the site of old Fort Calhoun, in Nebracks Together. Kanesville, and is the site of old Fort Calhoun, in Ne-braska Territory—that there are dense forests of cot-ten-wood on the Missouri bottoms from the mouth of Eig Platte to Minnesota—that on the bluffs and high-lands bordering the Missouri River, on the Nebraska side, there are large tracts of timber, besides the countless groves of eak, black walnut linn, slippery elm, ask, and other kinds found in the valleys of the numerous streams running into the Missouri.

Again, he says: "The valley of the Platte is entire-"by destitute of timber." Now the fact is, that the Platte valley has a sufficient quantity of timber to sup-port a dense settlement for many miles on each side for

Platte valley has a sufficient quantity of timber to support a dense settlement for many miles on each side for more than one hundred miles from its mouth.

Again, he says: "The large space between the Miassuri and Great Platte is destitute of streams, and nearly so of springs." Now a glance at any map of the country shows the Pappillow, Elk Horn, Loup Fork, Wood, Ni-obrarah, Keha Paha and White Earth, with their numerous tributaries, (most of them being large streams,) traversing every portion of this tract, originating from springs, and having sufficient timber. eriginating from springs, and having sufficient timber in their valleys for dense rettlements.

In reference to navigation, steamboat men say that

in reletence to havigation, steamboat hear say the Upper Missouri, to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, is as good for steamboat navigation as it is near its mouth; and that the Big Platte (or Nebraska) is now as good for navigation as the Missouri was twenty-five Years ago.

In the same issue of your paper is an article on Kan-

sas, its Forts, &c., which purports to give information to the emigrant about to cross the plains. To correct

May. The passengers, mains parcels, and cargo were enved and proceed in England by this opportunity. Exclosing at Canatta, Triefd, at Canton, 5% and at Shanghi, e. S.

Hushers at System was heavy, and sales are made at a less to importer. The produce of the gold fields remains story at hood ourses per week. New South Wales gold, 23 17% For Phinip, 24 1% and the Ovens, 2219 per ourse. Wood's source. Tallow has advanced 25 per ourse. Wood's source at Tallow has advanced 25 per ourse. Wood's source. Tallow has advanced 25 per ourse. Wood's source. Tallow has advanced 25 per ourse, who is source. Tallow has advanced 25 per ourse, who is source. Tallow has advanced 25 per ourse, who is source. Tallow has advanced 25 per ourse, who is source. Tallow has advanced 15 per ourse, and of SiR, whose bales. State of the Tea distribute still uptavorable.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

To the emigrant about to cross the plains. To correct the missperchension which that article might produce, the missperchension which that art Blans City, 25 miles below Fort Calhoun; and there will shortly be a direct road made from Fort Desmoines to Fort Calhoun; from Fort Calhoun it is five miles west to intersect the present emigrant road on the north side of the Platte. I have conversed with the north side of the Platte. I have conversed with many persons who have traveled both routes, and all agree in saying the route on the north side is much the better in every respect. Distance from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, 325 miles; from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Leavenworth, 525 miles; from Fort Desmoines, to Fort Calhoun, 282 miles; from Fort Calhoun to Fort Laramie, 516 miles. Total, 800 miles. A glance at the map will show the correctness of the foregoing statements, so that emigrants need not be deceived.

be deceived.

Settlements are now making in Nebraska at old Fort
Kearney and some other points south of the Platte,
and at Belleview, Omaha City, and Fort Cathoun on
the north; also at the crossings of Elk Horn, Losp
Fork, and Wood Rivers on the California Road north
of the Platte.

William Moons,

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The following are the more important of the acts and resolutions passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress:

Congress:

An Act to provide a place for the holding of the Courts of the Utited Status in the Senathern Discrict of New York, and for other perpasse. Approved Feb. 2, 1504.
An Act aving further time for salisfying claims for bounty land,
and for other garposes. Approved Feb. 3, 1834.
An Act to extend the wareholding system by establishing private bonded warehouses and for other purposes. Approved March,
2, 1804.
An Act to authorize the construction of six first class steam frighter,
and for other purposes. Approved April 6, 1854.
An Act to crashish auditional land districts in the Territory of
Minnesota. Approved April 13, 1854.
An Act to crashish a land office in the lower Peninsula of Michistm. Approved April 13, 1854.
An Act to outsoite the Territories of Nebrosks and Kansas. Approved March 13, 1854.
An Act to outsoite the Selection of Nebrosks and Kansas. Approved March 13, 1854.
An Act to outsoite the Selection of Nebrosks and Kansas. Approved March 26, 1854.
An Act to outsoite the Selection of the Venue's States in field! the
bith section, within the 12 unless equace assertation, State of Alabagna. Approved June 22, 1854.
As Act to crashis the Territories of Nebrosks and Kansas.
Approved June 22, 1854.
As Act to crashis the Territories of Nebrosks and the Marison R. public, of the Nikh Devenuer, 1264. as actually by the charice of the Uniterials to With Devenuer, 1264. as actually by the charice of the Uniterials to With Territory of Utah, in the seators bound
in the State of Unifornite. Approved July 27, 1854.
An Act to outside the first the Construction of a military read from
time State of the Utilitar States. Approved July 17, 1854.
An Act to excelled the the Consideration for the Courts of the
Neuroscial of the Construction of the State of Unifornite States
and for other purposes. Approved July 17, 1854.
An Act to excelled the States for the year and for the States of the Courts of the
Princip of Punilitial and courisming Dunkink a poot of entry, and
the joint of Punilitial and

expenditures made for the 1st Regiment New York Volunteers.
Approved June 29, 1834.
As Act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and
reases of the United States schooner Grampus, who were looked
that vessel in March, 1934, near the coast of the United States. Apjected July 27, 1834.

Belling A. A. G. Penn, Approved Aug. 1, 1834.

reamen of the United States schools of Stampas, who were toward the United States. Approved July 27, 454
As Act for the wide of A. G. Penn. Approved Ang. 1, 134.
As Act for the wide of Pameir Brown, the widers of Major General Jusch Brown of the United States army deceased. Approved July 27, 1554.
As Act for the relief of Berjemin Hammond of the State of New York. Approved Angust, 1845.
As Act for the relief of Heavy. I Show of Reene, in the State of New York. Approved Angust, 1854.
As Act for the relief of Heavy. I Show of Reene, in the State of New York. Approved Angust, 1854.
Receiving authorising an increase of the foreign the office of the Septemberden of the Public Statesing. Approved Feb. 13, 1854.
Resolution archerising curtain volumes and metals presented by Hear Britain Majority's Government to the United State. Appared March 27, 1854.
Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and Light Novel Board to determine upon the site, plan and mode of constructing the Publicance of Colasset rocks, and for other purposes. Ay proved March 27, 1854.
Resolution explanatory of the overand section of a resolution to

1554.

It is satisfied to fix the compensation of the employes in the logistaof epertment of the flowerment, and to prohibit the allowance
the usual extra compensation to such as receive the bundles here.
As proved July 20, 1854.

Securities providing for the distribution of the works of Thomas
berron. Approved July 20, 1854.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Coort in that Totallory, vice Victor Municoe, renoved from that Territory. William Claude Jones of Missouri, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of New-Mexico, vice Win. W. H. Davis, States for the Territory of New-Mexico, vice Wm. W. H. Davis, resisted.

John E. Warren of Minnesota, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, vice Daniel H. Dustin, decreased.

conset.

CONSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Jeseph C. Hart of New York, for Teneriffe.

Townsend Harris, for Ningpo, in China.

John Higgins of Pennsylvania, for Belfast, in Ireland.

Harl Keenar of Pennsylvania, for Cock, in Ireland.

Darles A. Ogden of New York, for Honolals, in the kingdom of lawaii.
Robert S. Casaat of Pennsylvania, for the kingkom of Hanover William Hubotter, for Lagund Mexico.

Robert S. Cassat of Pennsylvania, for the kingkom of Hanover, William Hubetter, for Lagund Mexico.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTONA,
James E. Gibble, Beautort, North Carolina, reappointed.
Themes L. Shaw, Georgetown, South Carolina, reappointed.
Horsee Moody, district of Ownegatchie, (Ogdonaburgh,) Now-York, vice Thomas Becom, rejected.
David S. Ruddock, New-London, Connecticut, vice James Beckwith, deceased.
Heary N. Dowd, Albany, New-York, vice Robert S. Cushman, whose computation will expire August 27, 1384.
Garland Hunt of Keutucky, to be Agent for the Indians in Utah
R. H. Leradeke of Weshington Territory, to be Agent for the losins in said Territory.
Aquila Jones of Indiana, to be Agent for the Indians in Washington Territory.

Edward Hunter, to be Marchal of the United States for the
Southern District of California, in the place of Palio Noviega, revicted.

lobu S. Hicker to be Surveyor of the part of Cairo in Illinois. William Stotts, to be Surveyor of the part of Keckuk, in the State

Howa. William H. Merritt, to be Surveyor of the port of Dubuque, in the State of Iva. Buffum of New York, to be Council of the United States for the part of Trieste, in Austria, vice Wyndham Robartson. William H. Emery of the United States Army, to be Council-court, on the part of the United States Army, to be Council-court, on the part of the United States, to run the boundary line bo-tween the United States and the Mexican Republic, according to the

tween the United States and the Mexican Republic, according to the treaty of 30th Dicember, 1833.

James W. Rhen, to be Surveyer and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Tucumbis, in the State of Alabama.

Zalala Esquette of California, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Britis Catiornia, vice Charles Loring deceased.

John A. Wheeler of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident of the United States to Nizaragua.

John E. Marding of Tennessee, to be Minister Resident of the United States to Guatemaia.

William threyeon Mann of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of the Leasting of the United States to Brazil.

Fendest A. Beeler of Penneydvania, to be Secretary of the Leasting of the United States to Chili.

Fendest A. Beeler of Penneydvania, to be Secretary of the Leasting of the United States to Chili.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED BY THE HEAT.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED BY THE HEAT.

Yesterday was another scorebing, seething, stifling day,
it seemed as though the very elements had combined to
assist the sun and render his rays more intense and unenderable. Before 9 o'clock in the morning, and botween
22 and 3 in the afternoon, not a zephyr moved to fan the
perched and exhausted brow of nature, and not a cloud
was visible in the horizon to shield the shriveling earth
from the ferry, ever-burning orb. At 9 o'clock the thermomenter noted 92°; a slight breeze then sprang up and
continued from that bour till nearly 12, when all become motionless again, and the mercury shot up 4° in continued from that bour till nearly 12, when all be-came motionless again, and the mercury shot up 4º in about ten minutes. From 12 till about 3 the thermometer ranged at 30°, and between those hours the suitriness of the atmosphere was oppressive in the extreme. About to clock a slight shower, accompanied by thunder, tended for a short time to relieve the dreadful heat. But this soon passed away, and then the atmosphere again became clogged; the warmth returned with nearly its wonted vig-or, and so continued till midnight, at which hour the mer-

or, and so continued till midnight, at which hour the mec-cury stood at \$7\frac{1}{2}.

As was to have been expected, the result of the excessive heat within the lest two days has been dreadfal. Men and animals have been overcome, and dropped lifeless in the streets. The subjoined melancholy account must tend to convince our readers of the great impropriety of venturing out of doors unless shielded by umbrellas during the raid-dle of the day while the warm sun lasts. We subjoin a let of the killed:

die of the day while the warm sun inces. We suppose a list of the killed:

Private Frederick Lips of the German Riflemen, who attended the funeral of one of the members of that Company. Sergeant Scherb, on Monday, fell from the effects of the heat, after reaching his home on the corner of Calboun and Elizabeth-sts., and died between seven and

houn and Elizabeth-sts., and died between seven and eight o'clock on the same evening.

Mons. B. Ladriere, a native of Belges, France, eagaged at Mr. White's marbie-yard on Meeting-st., was attacked by cosp de soled yesterday, and expired in about twenty minutes. His physician, Dr. Lebby, informs us that he never knew a person to die so suddenly from the effect of heat. The deceased was about 49 years of age.

Michael Kennedy, a native of Ireland, and employed as a drayman by Mr. Woodside, was sunstruck, and died in half an hour. He was attacked in Church, near Cumberland-st.

A man named Carey was overcome by the heat on Union

A man named Carey was overcome by the heat on Union wherf, and died shortly after.

Mr. Campbell, a native of Scotland, and residing at No. 69 East Bay, died of congestion of the brain produced by the heat. He had been ill for two or three days. Deceased was a brother of the late Peter Campbell of Polly Island.

A laboring man whose name our reporter was unable to

A knowing man whose name our reporter was unable to ascertain, was stricken down in the upper part of King-st. An an working at the Orphan-House, whose name was not ascertained. [Charleston (S. C.) Standard, Aug. 2.

Inchests in Vermost.—On Saturday week, Southern Vermont was visited by a severe thunder storm, which did much damage to reads, crops and buildings. In Braitleboro and vicinity several barns were shattared by lightning: the printing office of The Statesman, the floor of which is five or six feet below the level of the street, was filled with water, and damaged to the amount of some \$400; and a barn and two sheds belonging to Hiram Hart, of Guilford, were struck by lightning and burned, with the nuns of hay; loss \$400, insured \$200. Edson G. Gleason, of Wardsboro, died from the same cause on the Ass Streeter, of Vernon, died from the same cause on the 20th, and

ACCIDENT AT TORONTO.—We deeply regret to start that a metancholy and fatal accident occurred on the before this city yesterday, whereby four of our of our of manned D. Miller, boat builder; two Dunlope-father and son—and ——Stephens were hurried into eternity. The parties named, and also another man named Law, less lifer's boat yard for a pleasure sail on the bay. Before they were helf an hour out, en their way to the island, the boat was struck by a sudden squall and sunk. Law was to only one of the party who could effect his escape, the sharing sunk with the boat. While Mr. Law was sententing, he was observed by some person on board from Stracchan's yacht, from which a boat was sent to his structure, he being at the time searcy exhausted.